THE ADVANCE ON IMUS.

REBELS RETREAT BEFORE APPROACH OF LAWTON'S TROOPS.

HEAVY LOSSES OF INSURGENTS-CROWDS ENTERING BACOOR-REPORT OF AS-

BASSINATIONS NOT BELIEVED. Manila, June 15 .- Captain Cable, of General Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the 21st Infantry, reconnoitred in the direction of Imus. The rebels, who were apparently exan attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Amer-

The 4th Infantry and the Wyoming regimen have been added to General Lawton's command, and to-day they were towed across the bay in cascoes to Las Pinas, preparatory to moving on Imus, five miles inland, where the rebels are reported to have an arsenal and a large quan-

tity of supplies. The rebels have probably gone to the mountains along the lake. According to native stories, the rebels carried one hundred dead and three hundred wounded through Bacoor after

the recent battle. The natives are now pouring into Baccor, and it is probable there are many soldiers in plain

clothes among them. The whole section is practically without food, and Major-General Otis has ordered the distribution of rice and beef to the inhabitants.

Many people still refuse to believe the stories of the assassination of General Luna by the guard at Aguinaldo's headquarters, though the reports to that effect are most circumstantial and from good sources. Rumors of assassinations and disasters from the rebel camp are so frequently printed in the local papers that they have come to be regarded with indifference The latest is that the Governor of Cebu has been killed by the natives because of his friendship to Americans.

A prominent commercial man, with excep tional means of learning the Filipinos' movements, says he knows General Luna is still alive, adding that if he were dead, and if his death occurred a month ago, people would have expected a collapse of the revolution to follow.

The failure of the Filipinos to follow up the peace negotiations strengthens the impression that their overtures were merely to gain time and in order to lure the Americans to show

The "Independencia," a revolutionary organ of May 20, a copy of which has just been obtained, prints an interview with General Luna, showing the arguments he used to keep up the spirits of his followers. He represents the Filipino cause as prospering, "because the Americans have gained only a hundredth part of Luzon by hard fighting," and says the and children tilling the fields within the American lines give the proceeds of their work to support the Filipino army. He is said to have

More Americans will be killed by ambus cades, surprises and disease than in battles.

"I detest war, but we cann't accept peace at any price except independence. The Americans suffered for their own independence, and in their hearts they appreciate why we resist

TO TREAT FOR SPANISH PRISONERS. Madrid, June 15 .- In the Chamber of Deputies te-day General Polavieja announced that the Spanish Commission at Manila had gone to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisopers in the hands of the Filipines.

Owing to the policy of obstruction adopted by the Republicans, the Minister of Finance, Senor Villavere, has been compelled to postpone the introduction of important financial bills, and the bill approving the cession of the Caroline Isliands, the Ladrones and the Pelew Islands to Germany is likely to be delayed.

ADMIRAL WATSON AT HONG KONG. HE RELIEVES CAPTAIN BARKER IN COM-MAND OF THE ASIATIC STATION.

Washington, June 15 .- Rear-Admiral Watson has arrived at Hong Kong, and, being on his own station, took command of the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Captain Barker, of the Dregon, who has been in charge since Admiral Dewey sailed from Manila. Captain Barket will return to the United States on a mail steamer, and will probably be placed on leave and then on waiting orders, having seen much arduous service for the last four years, twice in command of the Oregon and as a member of the War Board.

INCREASING GENERAL OTIS'S FORCE. Washington, June 15.-Pursuing a policy determined upon several months ago. General Otis is organizing three regiments in the Philippines composed of officers and men of the State volunteers who desire to remain in the service. The Army bill authorized this kind of enlistment in the Philipsines. If the full complement cannot be made up 'rom these discharged volunteers in the Philippines, the regiments will be organized and officered in skeleton form until recruits can be sent from the United States to fill them. General Otis and the volunteer officers in the Philippines have been consulting to see how many men will enlist. The numper has not been large, as there seems to be a desire on the part of the volunteers to return to United States with their organizations. These three proposed regiments, with three regiments of Regu ars to sail from San Francisco on the 22d and 24th and those under orders for Manila, will give General Otis 33,000 fighting men.

It is said positively at the War Department that the report that it was intended to reduce the cavninety-five men each in order to increase companies in the Philippines to 150 men each is

olutely without foundation The approved plan for the reinforcement of the Army operating in the Philippines is briefly stated by a high official of the War Department as fol-

The increase of the size of the companies with General Otis to 128 men to the company was made from 3,100 men, heretofore the hospital corps, which the Controller has decided may be enlisted over and above the 65,000 men provided by law. In addition, the 28th and 25th regiments of infantry have been ordered to Manila, and General Otis has been authorized to organize three skeleton volunteer regiments in Manila officered from volunteers in the Philippines from the Regular Army. General Otis has informed the Department that he can organize these regiments. It is proposed to send him recruits from here to fill them to their maximum limit. The arrangements referred to will give General Otis a fighting force of over 33,000 men of the line. These plans have been approved by the President and will be put into execution with the least possible delay.

TWO TRANSPORTS RECHARTERED.

Washington, June 15.—The Quartermaster's De-partment has rechartered the Zealandia and the Valencia, transports now at San Francisco, to be used to carry troops to the Philippines. transports belonged to the Pacific Coast fleet, but it was thought they would no longer be required, and they were put out of commission.

NAVAL EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Washington, June 15 .- Among the exhibits of the Navy Department at the Paris Exposition next year will be handsome models of the famous battleship Maine, Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and the Oregon. These models are now on exhibition at the

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY'S NEW COLONEL Washington, June 15.-By the retirement of Colo-nel Smith of the 13th Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel



W. H. Bisbee, 1st Infantry, becomes colonel. The latter is now with his regiment in Cuba. He had N. D. Bisbee, 1st Manury, decomes colonel. The latter is now with his regiment in Cuba. He had recently secured a long leave of absence, but to-day he sent a relinquishment of his leave, and said he would join his regiment by the next transport leav-ing San Francisco.

FOUR MEMBERS CHOSEN.

POINCARE PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL IN FORMING NEW FRENCH CABINET.

FURTHER REPORT TO-DAY-WAR, COLO-NIES, FINANCE AND PUBLIC INSTRUC-TION PORTFOLIOS FILLED.

Paris, June 15 .- M. Poincaré had a conference with President Loubet this evening. The following men, he reported, had accepted appoint-

ments in the new Cabinet: M. POINCARE, Minister of War and President of the

M. GUILLAIN, Minister of the Colonies. M. DELOMBRE, Minister of Finance.
M. RIBOT, Minister of Public Instruction

M. Poincaré, who informed President Loubet this morning that he would undertake the task of forming a Cabinet, will make a further report to-morrow. M. Meline, in an interview with M. Poincare,

strongly urged the latter to form a Cabinet

whose main plank will be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair. It is now believed that a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many Socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring General Mercier, the former Minister of War, for the part which he

has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his

prosecution. If this could be done it would re-

move one of the most serious causes of fric-

tion between the factions. TRIAL OF AUTEUIL RIOTERS. ACCUSED DENY CHARGES - COMTE DE

DION'S DEFENCE. Paris, June 15 .- The persons arrested in connection with the riots at Auteuil on June 4, when President Loubet was assaulted on the racecourse, were arraigned in the Tenth Correctional Court to-day. Many representatives of society were present, including a number of women in rich costumes.

The Presiding Judge, in his address, recalled the fact that the Comte de Dion, one of the prisoners, was mixed up in a similar affair in 1880. After asking the accused persons to reply, the Judge turned toward the Comte de Dion, who, he said, took the principal part in the affair. The Comte in replying affirmed he was not a Royalist, but a Republican, adding that, however, he desired "another kind of a republic." He added he had no idea of going to Auteuil with the object of engaging in a demonstration, but said he had the privilege, like any other French citizen, of cheering for the army. He denied having struck Police Director Touny, and asserted he had taken lessons in fencing, boxing and kicking, and that if he hit any one the person struck would not have been capable of coming to court and defying him to-

Senator or a Deputy, his only chance to speak was in public places, and he wished to prove to President Loubet that all the world hated him. The other defendants denied the charges made against them, saying they merely cheered for the army and were thrown to the ground,

the army and were thrown to the ground pounded outrageously and otherwise ill treated. Witnesses then testified that Police Director Touny was unable to identify his assailant, and that the police were unable to say that the prisoners had attacked them.

EXCITED OVER DREYFUS'S RETURN.

Brest, France, June 15.—There is considerable excitement here at the prospect of the debarkation at this port of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who left French Guiana on June 10 on board the French cruiser Sfax. Little else is talked about. Posters announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case have in many Court of Cassation in the case have a firstances been torn down and defaced with inscriptions hostile to the Jews and Dreyfus. There have also been some conflicts between

POPE'S LETTER TO PARIS CLERGY. Paris, June 15 .- The "Figaro" and the "Gaulois" perity of the country.

THE LIPTON COMPANY FINED.

JUDGMENT GIVEN ON CHARGE OF FALSE TRADE day excepting Sundays. DESCRIPTION.

London, June 15.—A police court summons against Lipton (Limited) on the charge of making a false trade description, by including the weight of lead paper and other wrappings in the weight of tea, resulted to-day in a fine of \$10 and \$14 costs being imposed. The summons was issued at the instance of another trader, who alleged that the profits of the Lipton company by this means were increased the Lapton company by this means were increased il7.000 a year. Counsel for the Lipton concern denied that the practice resulted in any profit, but Magistrate Cluer, in passing judgment on the Lipton company, said he thought the practice was not only a false trade description, but against public policy. Counsel for the Lipton company have given notice of an appeal.

ELEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Petersburg, June 15.-Eleven workmen were burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house near Rybinsk, in the Government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

REPORTED LOSS OF A STEAMER. London, June 15 .- A news sheet publishes an alleged dispatch from Saratow, Russia, asserting that the Niagara, an American-built steamer, was wrecked in the River Volga, in a storm to-day, with a loss of 120 lives. There is no confirmation of the statement, however, from any other source.

COUNTERVAILING SUGAR DUTIES. London, June 15.-The House of Commons this proposed by the Right Hon, Sir Henry Hartley Powler, Liberal, member for East Wolverhampton and former Secretary of State for India, praying the Queen to disallow the proposal of the Indian government to impose countervalling duties upon

NORTHERN EXPLORERS MEET.

Stockholm, June 15 .- The International Hydrographic Biological Congress to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the North Atlantic and the North Sea opened here to-day. Sir John Murray, Dr. Nansen and other explorers were among those present.

LAKE NICARAGUA BOUNDARY.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 15.-The engineers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have disagreed for six months regarding the line defining the margin about Lake Nicaragua, and now the Nicaraguan engineer has appealed, in an open letter, to General Alexander, the arbiter of the boundary, to examine and decide the lake question without the concurrent request of Costa Rica. It is expected that President Zelaya will return on June 29 from Jinotopo to Managua.

FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA

London, June 15 .- Advices received here from East Africa show famine is prevailing in the German possessions owing to the drouth, which also prevails alarmingly in the British Protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation, and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

THE RHINE AND ELBE CANAL.

Berlin, June 15.-The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, by a vote of 240 to 160, referred back to the committee the Rhine and Elbe Canal bill, after the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, had strongly urged its passage, saying the Prussian Government regarded the construction of the canal as urgently necessary, both to promote industry and to increase the defensive power of the whole Fatherland. Herr Von Heereman then moved that the bill be re-referred to the committee which had previously rejected it, the Government, he added, having promised compensating advantages to the portions of the country which would be prejudicially affected by the changes in the existing conditions which would naturally follow the construction of the canal.

PARIS CONFERENCE OPENS.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSIONERS HOLD THEIR FIRST MEETING.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER REVIEWS ENG-LAND'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION -

WELCOMED BY M. DELCASSE. Paris, June 15 .- The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission opened this morning. The weather was cool and the sky was clouded.

The arbitrators, counsel and others began as sembling at the Foreign Office shortly before 11 o'clock. They were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. These are the rooms used at the meetings of the Spanish-American Peace Conference and the Behring Sea Conference. The main room is an oblong chamber luxuriously decorated, having rich mouldings on the walls and ceilings and heavy gilt ornamentations relieved by frescoes in light tones. The ceiling is light blue, and in its centre are magnificent'gilt chandellers. On a dais at the end of the room, facing the entrance, are five massive gilt armchairs for the arbitrators, with a table in front of them. Below the dats are half a dozen long tables, placed across the room, for counsel and the cierical staff. All the furniture is upholstered in bright red, with gilt frames. A large colored map of the disputed territory hangs on the wall to the right of the arbitrators, with a smaller map of South America beside it.

FEW SPECTATORS PRESENT.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. The arbitrators and most of their staffs were frock coats. There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment roped off for the general public, and half a dozen women, including Mrs. Eenjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

The arbitrators took their scats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Professor de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer sitting on his left hand. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, General Benjamin Tracy and the remainder of the Americans sat at tables at the left side of the room, facing the Court, and the other British representatives were scated at tables on the right side. The counsel used the desk which served in the Behring Sea Tribunal deliberations.

WELCOME TO THE TRIBUNAL.

The proceedings opened at 11:20, when M. Delcassé briefly addressed the Tribunal in French. He said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the High Commission in behalf of Government of the republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact that Paris had been chosen for the sitting of the Tribunal, among whom he saw such eminent men, some of whem had occupied with distinction the highest places. Under the presidency of M. de-Martens, who was universally acknowledged as an authority on international law, he continued, their labors could only result happly in the interests of the dispute and in the interests of humanity, for it would constitute another step toward the realization of the noble project which, launched from an illustrous throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the peoples, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on those who govern

M. Delcassé concluded with thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of

REFERS TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

Professor de Martens replied, thanking the French Foreign Minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to the arbitrators. The speaker recalled the fact that he came there seven years ago to attend the Behring Sea

Referring to the work done at The Hague in the matter of arbitration, he said the Peace Conference sought not merely to arrange a settlement of conflicts, but the avoldance of conflicts, and expressed the hope that the present | disappointed at the prospinterested.

The professor then announced the rules of procedure agreed upon at yesterday's confer- that neither ence, and said the arbitrators would meet every

Sir Richard Webster thereupon arose, and said that in order to meet the views of ex-President Harrison and the other American counsel, in which the English representatives concurred, he proposed that they meet only four days a week, in view of the extremely heavy work be-

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be in four days work enough for ordinary men. and he evoked a general smile as, looking round on the gathering of many of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added: 'And we are all ordinary men."

The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon counsel.

FOUR MEETINGS A WEEK

Professor de Martens thereupon agreed that four meetings a week would be sufficient, arranging that the arbitrators would not meet on Fridays, Saturdays or Sundays, Sir Richard Webster then asked: "As the

learned Professor Martens is going back to The Hague to-night, what days does he propose to give us next week?"

The professor replied that he hoped to give them two days in the latter half of next week, and that he would write from The Hague on Sunday fixing the day of his arrival.

After this Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged he should speak first. then two Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel; then Venezuela, and next Great Britain. The final speech was to be made by Venezuela.

Sir Richard then opened the British case, and spoke until 1:15 p. m., when the Commission adjourned for luncheon.

The British Attorney-General opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege, years ago, to appear in the same room as junior counsel in the Behring Sea case. He was standing at the deat which served at the served counsel in the Behring Sea case. He was standing at the desk which served at that time. It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented by distinguished men of the American Republic, while America was represented on the bench by two Judges of the highest postition. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal.

The leading counsel for Great Britain then paid a tribute to Professor de Martens, whose reputation, he said was international, and added:

"I shall probably have to say much with which my friends disagree, but I am sure they will extend to us the courtesy of forbearance which we desire to extend to them, and which is customary between counsel in these cases."

REVIEW OF THE QUESTION. Continuing, Sir Richard said he only intended

to touch to-day upon the general topics underlying the whole discussion, and proceeded to give a brief geographical and historical review of the whole question, going back to the time of Columbus. In the course of his remarks he said he re-

garded the Treaty of Münster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain alleges that Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the Western world in view of the fact that she was established in the position of fact that she was established in the position of the Dutch. He presumed American counsel took an utterly different view of the construc-tion of both the Münster and Utrecht treaties, and thought the arguments advanced by Ameri-can counsel were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel. emment counsel.

The representatives of Great Britain then took up the terms of the Treaty of Arbitration, and laid great stress on the British contention

that the treaty is a contract between Venezuela and Great Britain, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch. The Tribunal, he contended, had to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time, and not between the Spaniards and the Dutch in 1814.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LINES.

Counsel then said that in order to clear up any misunderstanding, he announced that Great Britain recognized Venezuela as the successor to Spain, and he submitted that the boundary as might have been settled in 1814 was not the

as might have been settled in 1914 was not the same as ought to be defined to-day.

Respecting the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to come back from the date of the conclusion of the Treaty of Arbitration. Counsel was adverse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whetever might be the paramount title of the whatever might be the paramount title of the other Power, as this would cut both ways.
Where such a case was proved the matter could be settled in one of three ways by deflection be settled in one of three ways-by deflecting the boundary line with territorial compensa-tion elsewhere; without territorial equivalent payment of compensation, adding that the Tribunal has absolute discretion in the mat-

Sir Richard Webster spoke in a

sir Richard Weister spoke in a clear voice, and the arbitrators and counsel followed his speech closely, making notes and occasionally asking him to clear up a doubtful point.

Sir Richard occupied the remainder of the day after luncheon in an explanation, with the aid of the map on the wall, of the geographical difficulties of the dispute, and concluded the epening stage of his speech shortly before 4 o'clock, when the Tribunal adjourned. Professor de Martens saying he hoped to be able to be abl o hold the next meeting on the coming Wednes-

embers of the Tribunal were graphed this afternoon, grouped on the steps at the entrance of the Foreign Office. The officials of the Foreign Office provided for the Commissioners and their staffs a substantial luncheon in a hall adjoining the courtroom.

THE RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE SENT TO CON-FERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, June 15 .- The Red Cross Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day, Professor Asser, of the Dutch delegation, presiding. Professor Louis Rénault, of the French delegation, explained that certain modifications had been made in the report, meeting the wishes ex-

pressed by his colleagues at the last session. Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., declared his readiness to support proposals submitted in a spirit of conciliation, though he considered that they presented a defect in regard to the position of shipwrecked men picked up by vessels finding theirselves accidentally on the scene of a naval engagement.

The sub-committee, however, considered that Article IX covered all eventualities.

Dr. Monoto Itchiro, of the Japanese delegation, announced that he proposed to submit a motion modifying Article VI of the Geneva Convention, regarding the disposition of sick and wounded prisoners, on the lines of the subcommittee's report, which leaves such disposition for the victors to decide.

The report being adopted, the president pointed out the advantage which would be gained if, in the Conference, a convention could be signed embodying the important humanitarian articles comprised in the sub-commit-

On the motion of Baron de Bildt, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the president should present to the Conference such convention, with a final article providing for the signature of protocols of adhesion thereto. The committee will also recommend to the

Conference the revision of the Geneva Convention of 1864. On the motion of Admiral Sir John Fisher, representative of Great Britain, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, "whose efficient work made possible the application of

tical result of the Conference." The chief of the British delegation, Sir Julian Pauncefote; the head of the American delegation, Andrew D. White, and others attended a brilliant reception given by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of the French delegation, to-day.

the Geneva Articles to naval war, the first prac-

THE EMPEROR DISAPPOINTED. London, June 16 .- The Odessa correspondent of

"The Daily News" says: "Emperor Nicholas, it is reported here, is much

stand in favor of the republic and of order, and to work unanimously for religion and the prosvisers, no further hope need be indulged that sufficient success will be attained to warrant the reassembling of the Conference. It is understood that neither Germany nor Austria would accept a second invitation."

DETAILS OF WRECK OF THE LOCH SLOY.

TWENTY-SIX OUT OF THIRTY PERSONS ON BOARD LOST ON KANGAROO ISLAND.

Vancouver, B. C., June 15.-Mail advices from Australia give details of the loss of the British ship Loch Sloy and twenty-six lives on Kangaroo Island, the news of which was briefly covered by cable from Adelaide, South Australia, on May 9. The vessel was driven in the dark on the scrubby and lmost uninhabited shore which blocks the entrance into St. Vincent Gulf. Only one passenger and three sallors out of thirty succeeded in saving their lives. The rest were lost in the bolling surf. The survivors wandered for days, seeking vainly for help. They lived upon water and provisions cast ashore from the wrecked ship. When found they were in a pitiable condition. Their clothing con-sisted of a few rags and a shirt each. The names of the survivers are William Mitchell, able seaman William John Simpson, apprentice; Duncan McMil-

lin, able seaman, and David Kilpatrick, passenger. Mitchell said that the Loch Sloy drifted so clos to the recks that she could not be run out again and struck heavily. An enormous sea was running. Mitchell, who is an old seaman, says he never saw anything to equal the sight, even at Cape Horn. This was the third time he had been wrecked. Horn, This was the third time he had been wrecked. From the time the ship struck Captain Nicell stuck to his post. Within fifteen minutes of the time she struck all hands were washed overboard. Two women passengers. Mrs. Leichter and Mrs. Cartildge, a widow, climbed the masts and showed no fear. The masts were washed down in a few minutes. Kilpatrick and Simpson were unable to swim, but floated ashore on a barret. Mitchell swam ashore with McMillin. All four survivors were thrown on the rocks within two yards of each other.

UTTERED FORGED BONDS.

SECURITIES ACTUALLY PRINTED FOR THE STATE

OF VIRGINIA, BUT NOT ACCEPTED. Boston, June 15 (Special).-Richard Jacobs, of No 27 Humboldt-ave., who is alleged to have uttered twenty-three forged bonds pretending to be worth \$1,000 each, was arrested last night by inspectors He was arraigned to-day and held for a week.

The forged bonds appeared to be issued in the series of 1882, consolidated debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia. They are due in 1932. forged bonds were actually printed for the State of Virginia by the Kendall Bank Note Company. There was some dispute between the Kendall con pany and the State, which resulted in a refusal to the bonds, and the ones sent to Richmone sold by an express company to pay it charges.

This resulted in the blank bonds being scattered about and some of them being forged. The series of 1882 issue, as finally put out by the State, were green in color, and had the seal of the State.

LAUNCHING OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

MISS ELISE BRADFORD INVITED TO 'AME THE VESSEL.

Washington, June 15 (Special).-Miss Elise Bradford has been invited by Secretary Long to name the Chesapeake at Bath, Me., next Tuesday, Miss Bradford is the daughter of Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who was naval adviser to the American Peace Commissioners in Paris. He is a native of Maine, but his daughter was born twenty years ago in Rhode sland. The Bath Shipbuilding Company first asked Miss Long, the Secretary's daughter, to stand sponsor for the Chesapeake, but Secretary Long preferred that the honor should go to Miss Brad-

ford.

The Chesapeake is the first sheathed vessel built for the American Navy and the first to be designed for twenty years without steam power, depending for her ten knots speed wholly on sail power. She has lines as fine as a yeart, and is intended as a seamanship school for Naval Academy cadeta.

A SHORT BUT HARD POUR.

CROPS HELPED AND THE DUST LAID BY A BUSINESSLIKE SHOWER.

The long-looked-for rain came at last yester day, and it was welcomed with joy. It began to give signs of its approach early in the day, and one ominous-looking cloud after another passed over the city before the raindrops fell.

It was not until 5:28 p. m. that the man who had come to business with an umbrella was vindicated, and then a bank of black clouds which had been heaping up in the west burst over the city and poured out its contents in the swiftest and most peiting downpour that has deluged the city in several months. The rain ceased at 6:29 p. m., but in that short time the fall was .43, according to the Weather Bureau's system of measurement, which means a fail of almost half an inch. The weather officials say that such a fall as this in such a short time was remarkable. The flerceness of the short downpour bore out the officials' statement.

This rain meant much more to the farmer than it did to the New-Yorker suffering from the heat, because it meant the saving of the farmer's crops. It is true that a large part of this year's crops is already hopelessly lost on account of the drouth, and it is also true that yesterday's shower will not alone break the effect of the drouth, but, notwithstanding these facts, the rain of yesterday was a big help. The farmers hope that the rain will continue in intermittent showers, as they say this sort of rain soaks much further into the ground than one long,

There has not been a rainfall of any size since y 8. A drouth of such length cannot but disastrous, but the backbone of the dry spell has been broken and things look brighter for the farmer than they did twenty-four hours ago. Reports from outlying towns last night indi-

cated that the rain had been eccentric in falling only in spots. Some towns had not been vis-

plenty, while others close by had not been visited with a drop.

The heat and humidity yesterday were still oppressive and the rain afforded only a little relief. At 12:15 p. m. the mercury touched 88 degrees, the highest temperature of the day, and 72 degrees was recorded at 6:50 p. m. The humidity was 76 at 8 a. m. and 86 at 8 p. m.

The reports from the neighboring signal stations received last night at the office of the local Weather Bureau indicated that the hot spell was broken, and that cooler weather was was broken, and that cooler weather was ght. This, it was said, was mainly due to effects of a disturbance of the elements which had its origin in the lake region two days ago, and which started in an easterly direction, touching here yesterday afternoon.

SEVERE STORM IN WESTCHESTER.

LIGHTNING BOLT STRIKES A TREE, AND ATTENDANTS AT A FAIR ARE STUNNED.

The storm which swept over Westchester County yesterday afternoon, while welcomed by every one, was severe, causing damage amounting to thousands of dollars.

In White Plains the electrical displays were vivid, and several people narrowly escaped be ing killed. At the fair being held in aid of the White Plains Hospital, on the Cromwell property, at Chester-ave, and the New-York Post Road, almost everything was ruined. Warned by the approaching storm, the women in charge hastily packed away all the fancy ar-

ticles possible and sought shelter at the home of David Cromwell, the president of the hospital association. A party of five who had charge of the Alaskan booth, however, remained to gather up the decorations, and before they had time to do so the rain came down in torrents and drenched them. They rushed next door into the tent occupied by the Indian fortune teller, and were no sooner seated than a lightning bolt struck a tall cedar tree directly in front of them and split it in two. A ball of fire entered the tent, and the occupants were stunned. They were Mrs. Henry P. Stewart, Mrs. Wilson Brown, jr., Mrs. Frederick Ketcham, Charles Horton and Frederick Parker.

The bolt, after striking the tree, jumped to the timbers of the deserted Alaskan booth and set fire to it, after which it ran along the ground for a distance of one hundred feet tearing the bark off the cedars, and finally ran into the earth. The lightning also cut off the electric

earth. The lightning also cut off the electric lights, and, in consequence, the fair was postponed until to-day. The miniature booths representing the White House and the National Capitol, were destroyed.

A second lightning bolt struck the cupola of the house of B. T. Castleman, at Grand and Quarropas sts., making a large hole and tearing off the shingles in its course downward. Mrs. Castleman, who was sitting upstairs, was shocked and greatly frightened. The lightning burned out an armature on a local trolley car near Elmsford, and the line was tied up for a few hours. Several trees near Pocantico Hills few hours. Several trees near Pocantico Hills

were also struck.

Washouts occurred in every village, and along the Hudson River towns, where the grades are steep, the damage will be heavy.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATIONS. There were several deaths and prostrations from

DEATHS.

ALBRECHT, Mrs., sixty-five years old, of No. 55 James-st.; died at her home. CLENCH, Thomas P., sixty years old, cashier and gen-eral bookkeeper for Youman, the hat manufacturer. No. 38 Seventh-ave.; found dead at his home; his death supposed to be due to the heat.

heat yesterday. They were as follows:

PROSTRATIONS. BURNS, Fran, thirty-eight years old, of No. 768 Elighth-ave; overcome at No. 52 Lawrence st.; taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

COOPER, James, forty-four years old, of No. 90 Baxter-st.; overcome at Forty-eighth-st, and the North-River; taken to Roosevelt Hospital. HOEY, James, thirty-two years old, a letter carrier, of No. 184 Beach-ave.; overcome at One-hundred-and-forty-third-st, and Seventh-ave.; taken to the Man-hattan Hospital. HORAN, William, eighteen years old, of No. 96 Stockton-st., Brooklyn; overcome at No. 75 Duane-st., taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

LAMBERT, August, fifty-three years old, a truck driver, of No. 734 Eleventh-ave.; overcome at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Broadway; taken to his home. QUINN. James, seventeen years old, living at the Newsboys Lodging House, Forty-fourth st, and Secondays, overcome at Ninety-eighth-st, and Columbusave, taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

RAPP, Louis, thirty years old, of No. 309 Broome st., overcome at No. 80 Essex-st.; taken to the Gouverneur SMITH. Charles, twenty-six years old. of No. 3 Ludlow-st.; overcome while at work at No. 3881; Madison-st.; taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

FATALLY AFFECTED BY THE HEAT.

Henry Church, one of the oldest residents of Sing Sing, Westchester County, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, and died soon after he was stricken. Mr. Church was working in the garden in the rear of his home, in Dale-ave., about 1 o'clock, when he became exhausted and fell to the lo'clock, when he became exhausted and left to the ground. He was carried into the house, and Dr. James O. Schafmeister summoned, but Mr. Church died before he arrived. Mr. Church was seventy-six years old, and for many years had been a town constable, and had served as court officer at White Plains. He leaves a widow and one son, George Church, of Newark, N. J., and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Platt, of Sing Sing.

FLOODS IN TEXAS.

WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT AWAY-MUCH DAMAGE TO SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACKS. St. Louis, June 15 .- A special dispatch to "The

Republic" from San Antonio says that a cloudburst occurred in the mountains north of Spofford Junction Monday night about midnight. The immense rolume of water rushed down the mountain side, sweeping everything before it and converting small creeks and rivers into raging torrents and flooding the valley and level country below. At the sheep ranch of M. L. Butler every living thing was swept away, and the entire Butler family, consisting of father, mother and two children, are reported to have perished. Henry Carver, on the cattle ranch ower down, was drowned. The Southern Pacific track was washed away in

a half-dozen places, and two large bridges were completely destroyed. At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the bridge over the Pinto River was swept away. The water is flowing four feet deep over the track in many places. The Southern Pacific west-bound Mexico and California trains were turned back at Cline. The trainmen report that the wires are down and that the water is still pouring over the track with tremendous force. The distance between the two main washouts is about twenty miles, and it is impossible to gain any idea of the extent of the damage between these two points. There are many rumors of loss of life, but it is impossible to get particulars until the water subsides. It is certain, however, that there has been creat damage to sattle and sheep seatches. completely destroyed. At 1 o'clock Wednesday

THE STORM AT CAMP.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN COOLED THE AIR-LAST DAYS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT AND THIRD BATTERY.

Peckskiil State Camp, June 15 (Special).-The rate came down to-day just at noon, after a bright, cle morning that had been intensely hot. For half as hour preceding it great threstening clouds hat relied up ominously over Manitou and Dunderberg mountains, and the sky in the west grew dark and foreboding. Then some big drops came splashin down, like an advance guard preceding the storm tofrents. The shower was only of short duration, dashes until 4 o'clock, when it settled down for an hour's steady rain. For a time it looked as though evening parade would be out of the question but at the close of the last long shower the close broke in the west and let out great yellow struck of sunlight that turned the sunburned grass of the parade ground a rich golden hue. It was only momentary flare of the sun, but the clouds me broken and the storm was over for the time below The rain left the air cool and redolent with the odors of the woods, a delightful change from the

had been drooping quickly revived. On account of the morning's heat Captain Ras quin did not take his battery out to drill, but the lst Battalion of the regiment put up a pressy battalion drill, in which the men were exercised in company and battalion movements and extended order. Only one man felt the effects of the sun to any extent, and he was taken over to the hospital, which is the coolest spot in the camp, not so much because he was seriously affected, but rather because the surgeon thought it a wise prespired profusely, but frequent rests in the shade

did not make the drill an unduly arduous task.

The 2d Battalion, which is on its practice march, probably had the worst end of the days duties. The men broke camp at Camp Sanger, the name given by the battalion to the large farm lot in honor of Colonel Sanger, about 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded toward Lake Oscawanamorning and proceeded toward Lake Oscawanas over roads on which the dust was deepening daily. On the way they had a minor battle movement, and it was said several men were more or less overcome in the sham light, although no official report of it has been received in camp. They reached the lake at noon, and after cooling off many of the men went in bathing. Their tents were not supported back in camp by to-morrow noon.

An interesting exercise has been panned for the An interesting exercise has been panned for the expected back in camp by to-morrow noon. An interesting exercise has been planned to 3d Battery, and it will probably take place to row, as that is the battery's last day in General Roe is desirous of knowing just how the battery could be ready for service in case was a strike or riot anywhere in New City or in the State, and troops were p Captain Rasquin is to give the order at som which he deems proper, without announce intention beforehand, and the battery will a begin preparations for the field. The test will just how well prepared an organization on National Guard is to take the field on a mo notice.

7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and will first day as far as Ardsiey-on-Hudson, will encamp in the same field occupied by A when it marched back to the city. This twenty-five miles, and Captain Rasqu to reach his first camp about 4 o'clo

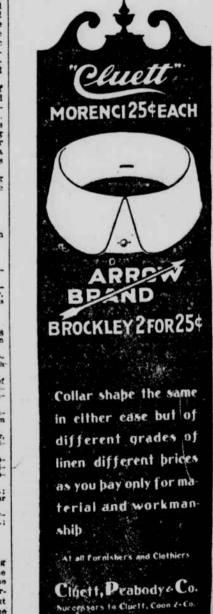
The regiment will return by train and will not leave until relieved by the 7th Regiment. TO MAKE BETTER MARKSMEN.

A LARGER ALLOWANCE OF AMMUNITION FOR COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, June 15 .- From the first of next month the artillery manning the coast fortifications will have a larger allowance of ammunition for practice, ranging from five rounds additional for the 10-inch to eight rounds for the 8-inch guns. The

A SPECIAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Although Mr. Pain's regular fireworks show to the season at Manhattan Beach will not begin unti June 24, owing to the preparations neces sary for his two big battle speciacles, there will nevertheless be a display in celebration of the opening of the Beach season to-morrow. After ousa's concert, or about 9:30 p. m., a display of fireworks will take place on the western laws, and there will also be a beautiful display of water fire-works about one hundred and fifty yards off shore. There will be no charges for these exhibitions.



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